

## GOOD FIRST VIEW HAD

### Forester Hosmer Gives Impressions of His Hawaii Tour.

Ralph S. Hosmer, the new Superintendent of Forestry, will make a report to the Board of Agriculture at Wednesday's meeting on his investigation of the forests of Hawaii. Mr. Hosmer believes that there are great possibilities in the forestry development of the islands and also in the settlement of homestead land. To an Advertiser reporter Mr. Hosmer said yesterday:

"My trip to the Island of Hawaii was one full of interest and value to me. When I left Honolulu on the 19th of January, in company with Mr. Alfred W. Carter of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, it was with the intention of visiting the districts of Kohala and Hamakua only, and of spending some three weeks in a detailed examination of the proposed forest reserves in that portion of the Island. This plan, however, was modified before we left the Kilauea, by an invitation from Governor Carter to accompany him to Kohala district. Later the invitation was extended to cover the entire trip, so that I was a member of the Governor's immediate party, during his whole tour around the Island.

"This opportunity of seeing the Island of Hawaii was an exceptionally fine one, for the party was given every facility for getting to the interesting places quickly and easily, and at every point on the way where a cordial greeting could be given to the Governor and his party we experienced the true Hawaiian hospitality from the natives as well as the plantation and ranch managers.

"It has never before been my good fortune to visit a country where every one seemed so intent on making a party have a good time. I am sure that all those who accompanied the Governor and Mr. Atkinson will ever look back to the trip as a series of red letter days.

"From a professional standpoint the trip was a very valuable one to me, for, in travelling around the Island as we did, we saw much of the forest in the several districts and got an excellent idea of the various problems in which the forest plays a part. From the nature of the trip it was of course impossible to do detailed work in any one locality, but I feel that I know now where the forest land in each district is, what trees go to make up the forest and in a general way what the problems are in each district. By making such a reconnaissance one is better able, too, to judge of the relative importance of the questions involved, than if detailed work were begun at once.

"Another important and pleasant feature of the trip was the opportunity afforded to meet the gentlemen who represent the important interests in Hawaii, the managers of the sugar plantations, the cattle men and those who carry on the other industries which bid fair, in time, to play a large part in the Island.

"Throughout the Island there exists an excellent public sentiment in regard to the preservation of the forests for the benefit of the general prosperity of the Island. Almost to a man the gentlemen with whom I talked recognized the need of forest reserves and the value of such reservations as conservers of water. There may be differences of opinion as to where the lines of the proposed forest reserves should be, but I believe the outlook for co-operation among those interested to be very bright.

"The exact location and extent of each forest reserve are questions which can only be satisfactorily settled after an examination of each locality on the ground and a study of the conditions existing in each place including consultation with the people involved. These examinations I expect to make in the future, visiting each district as soon as may be. After this work has been done I shall be in a position to make definite recommendations as to what, in my judgment, ought in each case to be done.

"The relation of the forests to rainfall is a question of great importance to the people of Hawaii, especially in the drier districts. In certain situations the presence of forest doubtless has a marked influence on precipitation, but taken by and large, it is the effect of the forest in retaining the rain that falls, rather than in causing it to fall, that seems to me to be most important. The presence of a forest cover on the slopes holds back a good share of the run-off and makes available for a much longer time the water received from the clouds.

"The question of homesteads on Government lands is one that was frequently brought to the attention of Governor Carter during the trip and as the proposed locations are usually in the edge of the forest it becomes a forest question. In my judgment there are many localities on Hawaii where a strip of land above the cane lands and below the forest could well be devoted to homesteads without detriment to the forest reserve and with benefit to the community. The problem is mainly one of transportation, for unless a homestead tract is made accessible there is small chance of its being successful.

"To sum up my impressions of the Island of Hawaii in a word, I should say that it is a region of great possibilities for forest work that will count, and that personally, I want to get back at the earliest opportunity, to attack the problems presented."

## SIMPLE CEREMONY

### Vault Receives Ashes of Late Henry Waterhouse.

The worth of Henry Waterhouse in the community was evidenced yesterday afternoon at the funeral services over the urn containing his ashes, for both at the residence and at the cemetery there was a large and representative gathering of people, including almost every nationality resident in Honolulu. The residence and premises of the deceased were thronged with white and Hawaiian born, and numbers of Chinese and Japanese were also present to pay their last respects to the honored citizen.

Beautiful floral tributes were sent in great numbers, filling the parlor in which the urn rested during the services. These were taken to the cemetery and the simple, small slab covering the urn-vault was concealed beneath these tributes, together with the baskets of flowers contributed by each member of the family of the deceased.

The services were conducted under the auspices of Kawaiahao Church, of which Henry Waterhouse was a leading member and in which he has always taken a deep interest. The services began with a hymn sung in Hawaiian by the Kawaiahao choir. This was followed by a prayer by Rev. William Kincaid, pastor of Central Union Church. Rev. Henry Parker, pastor of Kawaiahao Church, prayed fervently, and after another hymn by the choir, the beautiful bronze urn, inscribed with the name and history in brief of the deceased, was carried by Fred T. P. Waterhouse and Dr. E. C. Waterhouse to a carriage, in which it was conveyed to the cemetery. The honorary pall-bearers were Judge Sanford B. Dole, P. C. Jones, W. W. Hall, Judge Hookano, C. M. Cooke, F. A. Schaefer, George P. Castle and Frank Harvey.

The funeral procession was preceded to the cemetery by the girls of Kawaiahao Seminary dressed in white, on foot, the immediate members of the family in carriages following the carriage containing the urn.

At the grave a trio, comprising Mrs. Otis, Mrs. Damon and Prof. Ingalls, sang a hymn, after which blessings were invoked by Rev. William Kincaid and Rev. Stephen L. Desha, and the urn was then lowered into the small, shallow concrete vault. It was a simple ceremony, devoid of heart-rending scenes which often accompany the lowering of a casket into the grave. When the concrete slab was placed over the opening, baskets of flowers and greenery were placed upon it.

#### Improvements in Maternity Home.

Mrs. Eugenia K. Reis, secretary of the Kapiolani Maternity Home, mentions in her annual report the erection of the addition to the institution for the contract price of \$5000. The annex is named Kekaulike Hall. Both the old home and the entertainment hall have been renovated, and the latter given the name of Poamakaikani Hall. The fair and luau in October netted the society \$3665.65. After relating the auspicious reception to the public on New Year's Eve, the secretary says:

"With all these signs of prosperity, we have encountered one important setback, the withdrawal of assistance from the Government. This is a matter that should be seriously considered, as it may retard the success of our benevolent undertaking."

## COAL PASSERS REFUSED WORK

Nine Spanish coal passers and firemen on the Ventura were left behind by that vessel on Saturday. During the trip from San Francisco one of the Spaniards was found unfit for duty and it was the intention of the captain to leave him off here.

There was a little trouble about the man and his fellow countrymen made a sympathy movement of the matter, and declared, if he were left behind, they would also leave the vessel. When the unnecessary coal passer was sent ashore the remaining Spaniards also left the ship. They were discharged by the U. S. Shipping Commissioner, but received no wages.

The nine have added themselves to the list of men waiting on the Beach for other work. Four Hawaiians and some white men were shipped on the Ventura here for the trip to Sydney and back.

Senator C. H. Dickey contributes to the Maui News an account of the ascent of Haleakala by S. T. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Miss Wemple, C. M. Cooke, Jr., and himself, which would make good tourist promotion literature. "Mr. Alexander, who has visited most of the habitable globe," the Senator says, "pronounced the view to the south to be the most superb that he had ever beheld. It had the precipices of the Grand canon of Colorado and of Yosemite and the pinnacles of the Alps combined with the verdure of the tropics."

#### NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between The Greenwell Estate and George Clark of Honolulu, North Kona, Hawaii, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

E. C. GREENWELL, Executor.

January 12, 1904.

## THE TREATY OF THE ALLIED POWERS WITH CHINA AND ITS INFLUENCE UPON MISSIONS

BY REV. W. D. WESTERVELT.

The massacre of missionaries and Chinese Christians was so recent, its horrors left such deep impressions upon so many homes, and the literature concerning the martyrs has so lately been published, that it has been almost impossible to appreciate the changes in civilization which are rapidly developing among the Chinese. It has been said that the foundations of Christianity were cemented by the blood of martyrs. It is easier to see the blood than the growing spiritual temple rising above the foundations.

My purpose now is to call your attention to only one phase of the results of that massacre as touching the missions of China. The immediate result was the demand of Christendom for a treaty at the same time protecting the rights of Chinese Christians as well as missionaries. The combined powers were glad of an opportunity to add the commercial aspect to the treaty provisions. China's "open door" has had an immense influence simply as a business consideration.

#### HOW HAS THE TREATY AFFECTED MISSIONS?

The treaty gave to the Chinese members of the various missions of all denominations the right to appeal to their missionaries for aid in whatever troubles they might be involved. Besides this the missionaries and other foreigners were granted many personal advantages, such as the right to secure property in the open ports of entry. This practically includes all the larger cities of China, inland as well as seaports. In this way the missions throughout China have been able to get full title to the lands on which the schools, churches, and dwelling houses have been located. My impression is that leases were formerly given for such lands.

The missionary has suddenly become an important factor in the eyes of Chinese officials. They recognize that he has come to stay, China's greatest viceroy, in his recent book, "China's Only Hope," pleads the absolute necessity for religious toleration throughout the empire. This one fact, irrespective of the large number of other facts grouped around missionary work, shows the influential position into which missionaries leaped in the reaction from martyrdom. The missionary can, by his mere presence in a court room, frequently cause the mandarin of a village to decide in favor of a church member, who may be on trial in the village court. A few words will practically compel a decision. It speaks well for the consecration and good judgment of the great body of Christian teachers and missionaries in China (over 2,000 strong), that the cases of misuse of this power are so few as to be unreported. The Chinese, in innumerable cases, try to shield themselves behind the church, and use the name of the missionary as a threat against their opponents in manifold troubles. This covers quarrels between neighbors, and private difficulties, as well as cases in courts.

My attention was called to this phase of mission work, while attending a convention of the general secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. of China and Korea. This was held in Shanghai last July. Some of the speakers, missionaries as well as secretaries, stated that their greatest present difficulty was the discrimination between applicants for membership. The Chinese fly in flocks to the protection of the missionary. They come for the temporal benefit which they realize they can gain in the churches and other Christian organizations.

A missionary related this circumstance. The officials of a village sent word to him that they desired him to establish a church in their midst, and would receive him with all the village honors. A specially ornamented sedan chair was sent, and a delegation of Chinese accompanied it to escort the missionary. The wise teacher had wanted an opening for work in this village. But he knew that a public reception with all its ceremonies would be entirely misunderstood by the ignorant Chinese of the country roundabout. Therefore, when he learned that the

deputation was on its way to see him, the invitation to enter upon church work could not be withdrawn. The missionary informed the officials that under no consideration whatever would he have anything to do with the quarrel in which they were engaged with a neighboring village, but he would be glad then and there to instruct them in the principles of Christianity. Finally they sifted down to a handful of earnest enquirers. Thus steady and successful church growth was inaugurated, and crossing the country by a different route, dropped in unexpectedly upon the village officials. There was no chance for public display, and yet he called his most trusted Chinese.

I could add story upon story of the same character, which came under my immediate knowledge, during my short visit in China last summer. But this is sufficient to show the position in which the Treaty has placed the Missionary, and one of the dangers arising therefrom.

There is another side to this phase of the Treaty between the allied powers and China. True Missionary labor has received a great stimulus from the interest awakened among the Chinese who were formerly either indifferent, or in opposition. The Chinaman wants to know what it is that has given the foreigner such power?

Some of the leading Chinamen lay it to the superior commercial methods of the foreigner. They encourage young Chinamen to go to Europe to attend the schools of Germany and England especially. A well educated Chinaman attached to the German embassy told me that his son was attending one of the German universities. I speak of this boy in order to quote his positive and strong testimony. He said "I was invited to do so and so, but I politely refused. They urged me, and I said, 'No, I am a Christian, I cannot!'"

Let me give another instance of the plan now adopted by the Chinese of the higher class. One day in Japan, I was on a trip to one of the beautiful sacred islands near Yokohama. In the car I met twelve or thirteen Chinese students, with a Japanese instructor, who spoke English—all on their way to the same spot. We had a pleasant journey together. These young men were sent from Peking to make a thorough study of police methods in Japan. This included instruction in city government. I think I am correct in saying that several hundred young Chinamen are in the Japanese Universities, military schools, business colleges, etc., preparing for the new China, which is to appear out of the ashes of great disasters. China wants to understand better the commercial and civil life of the more advanced nations.

Other Chinamen feel that education is "China's only hope." In thirteen provinces steps are being taken toward establishing some kind of a public school system. In Nankin I saw the prepared foundations, the piles of brick and tile, and the groups of working men, for the two new public school buildings, which were being erected at the command of the Viceroy resident in Nankin. In passing let me say, that, in front of the great rows of cells of the University, or College in Nankin for the triennial examination of students in the classics, I found booth after booth, with modern appliances such as audiphones for the amusement of the people.

Now all this interest in commercial and educational matters leads to a genuine as well as a false interest in Christianity itself. The back seats and doorways of the churches and chapels entice many a Chinaman, who wants to know why the missionary is teaching, and what it is that he is telling. The result is already a large and rapid increase of church adherents, who are genuinely interested in the new truths.

The very fact that the treaty protects the Chinese Christians and opens the way for missionary assistance, in times of palpable injustice, has brought a host of sincere inquirers under the influence of the Christian teachers of China.

## SLEEK STRANGER WANTS TO CHANGE CONFEDERATE BILLS

Two sleek individuals who have tried to work the Confederate bill scheme off on some of Honolulu's citizens have run up against the wrong class of men. The police are now looking out for the pair who tried to pass a Confederate note on broker P. H. Burnette yesterday, and as they have a good description of the men, the latter are at least likely to have an interview soon with High Sheriff Brown.

Yesterday forenoon Mr. Burnette was approached by a slightly-built, well dressed man, wearing a straw hat and light suit of clothes. His hair has a tendency to curl thickly about his collar. The stranger appeared to be worried and hesitatingly said, in introduction of himself to Burnette, that he was sorry to have found the banks closed. Burnette's office is close to Bishop's bank. Burnette asked what was the matter and the stranger, showing a bill which looked like a \$100 greenback, replied:

"I had forgotten that it was a holiday and am trying to get a bill changed. Have you got change for a \$100 bill?"

Burnette looked at it casually, saw it was for \$100, and told the stranger that he did not have that amount in his safe.

"But maybe I can get it changed for you at the bank," and he started off towards Bishop's bank. Before he had gone far the stranger came up to him and said, quickly:

"Oh, never mind, how much will you give me for it?"

Suspicion crossed Burnette's mind at once and on inspecting the bill closely he saw it was a \$100 bill in Confederate currency, which took a wheelbarrowload in 1862 to buy as much as a \$5 United States greenback.

The stranger recovered the bill and hurried away. He was joined near the corner of Fort and Merchant streets by another individual who had been standing on the opposite side of the street during the conversation. This accomplice wore a derby hat, black coat and white trousers.

Two smooth Confederate bill operators have been reported in the past month or so from Salt Lake City, Ogden, Butte and Seattle. The men appear to be strangers, recently arrived.

Last night's files show that the war correspondents were still out of the war on the 15th. They were all writing from Japanese cities or from Chefoo, an inference easily drawn from the nature of their specials.

The proposed county government mass meeting will be notable for the absence of the men who pay most of the taxes.

The quieter the Japanese appear to be the more likely it is that they are busy.

## GARDEN OF THE GROUP

KAILUA, Feb. 19.—Kona is the home of the small farmer. It is also the most prosperous district of any visited by Governor Carter on his tour of Hawaii. Not only does the small farmer live well in the two Kona's but he is making money at the same time.

From Hookeana to Kailua there is a string of farms. Coffee, pineapples, and taro are the chief products of Kona and there are but few acres of unproductive land in the entire district.

Kona is in a higher state of cultivation than any other section of Hawaii, and the land is not given over to sugar cane either, excepting the acres under the control of the Kona Sugar Co. In other districts there are miles and miles of barren land, with houses to be found only at rare intervals. In Kona there is on an average one or two houses for every mile of country, and each home is surrounded by well tilled acres. Little communities have sprung up everywhere, in the interior as well as on the coast and what is more the natives are prosperous and contented and good Republicans as well.

Coffee is of course the principal product of the district and the men who are behind the industry are making money at it and extending their holdings. Bruner is the leading coffee man of the district although the Hinds and Wallace have large acreages in coffee. Mr. Bruner says there is money in coffee and he is doing all he can to extend the area under cultivation. Last year he made a good many thousands of dollars and he expects to do even better this year. He has already shipped about seven thousand bags of the Kona product and expects to ship double that amount before the season closes.

The coffee fields stretch in snowy whiteness through miles of Kona. Much of it is now in blossom while thousands of acres are now being picked and cleaned and made ready for market. At Napoopoo, John Gaspar has a coffee mill, and has about twenty-five girls and women at work cleaning the product. He also takes care of Bruner's coffee and the Captain Cook brand has a wide reputation on the mainland. Mr. Bruner says that there is money in coffee at twelve cents a pound and the ruling price is somewhat higher now than that there is a report of failure in the Brazil fields. Where some years ago the coffee was allowed to run wild the lands are now being leased by natives and Japanese, who pick the coffee and sell it to Bruner. Bruner pays them a good price and both picker and middleman are making a handsome profit.

Then there is the pineapple. Hundreds of acres are being planted in the luscious fruit and it is the opinion of many of the Kona people that pineapples will be the coming industry of the district. Bruner recognizes the possibilities of the future and is just now completing a fine plant which has all the latest improvements and which is capable of expanding sufficiently to can thousands of pines every day and to make the cans for it as well. The mill will be open for business before the present pineapple crop is ready for harvesting and Bruner will can both the fruit and the core as well. The Hawaiians are going into the cultivation of pineapples extensively and much land is being prepared for them. Coffee cultivation is also carried on by some of the natives and Bruner has been encouraging the policy of farming out land to natives and Japanese for the cultivation of coffee, the only condition being that the product shall be disposed of to him.

But the one thing upon which the natives can best depend is the making of poi. The taro grown in Kona is the best of any in the islands and what is more there are splendid opportunities for extending its cultivation. The dry land or royal taro is grown here in the Kona district and it far surpasses any other variety in quality. Much more taro is raised than is sold but there is talk now of forming a company for putting the poi in the Honolulu market and also of taking up the Kalaupapa contract.

The natives can raise enough taro to supply all the islands and Governor Carter was much interested in a scheme for marketing the product in Honolulu. Another thing is that the plant can be grown successfully in the same fields with the coffee, and in this way sufficient taro can be raised to pay the entire cost of the coffee crop.

Oranges, sweet potatoes and small crops also grow successfully in the Kona and efforts are now being made to get more land to be divided up into homesteads. Small farming is a success in the Kona whether it is or is not in any other section of the islands. Franz Bucholtz has a place here also where he raises everything under the sun and he told Secretary Atkinson that there were endless opportunities here for the American farmer.

It is in Kona also that Mr. Edwards is carrying on his experiment with the vanilla bean. He has planted thousands of cuttings and nearly all of them are doing well. Gov. Carter and party visited the place on Monday and were shown over the plantation by Mr. Edwards. The plants are in blossom now and Edwards is expecting a handsome profit from his venture. Another similar experiment is being conducted near Bruner's place and at both elevations the plants do well. Mr. Edwards imported about 11,000 plants from Fiji and although many were lost in transportation he has sufficient to carry on his experiment successfully. The plants are trained on the ti plant, it having been found necessary to give them some sort of support.

"Who got the house?" is a question which the Grand Jury ought to take up. The house, which was the largest one in Kailua camp, is still standing, but in quite a different locality. An ex-official is said to be paying taxes on it.

## MAY LOSE SUBSIDY

### Wireless Again is in Working Order.

Governor Carter is considering the advisability of holding up the wireless subsidy until the system is again in working order. While the Governor was on Hawaii he attempted to make daily tests of the wireless system and for three weeks found that it was not in commission. The Inter-Island Telegraph Co. draws a subsidy of \$1,000 per month from the Territory and the Governor believes that the money is not being earned as long as the system cannot be used. The difficulty is, however, that the law passed by the legislature gives the Governor no control over the corporation, and the conditions having once been complied with the Territory has nothing to do but carry out the contract made by the legislature.

Yesterday the wireless was opened again to Lahaina and by today it is expected that Hawaii will also be again in communication with Oahu. The failure of the wireless to work while the Governor was on Hawaii, it is claimed, was not due to any defects in the system but to the storm which carried off the top masts of the poles on Kauai, Maui and Hawaii. Manager Cross is on Maui at present and he yesterday succeeded in reestablishing communication between Lahaina and Honolulu. To do this it was necessary to bring the pole which had been located on Lahaina to Lahaina and install it there.

The plant recently installed at Puake for transmission of messages direct to Barber's Point has been found to work satisfactorily, and as soon as a similar station can be installed here Hawaii and Oahu will be in direct communication.

"I do not believe that the wireless can be blamed for the failure of the system to work during the past three weeks," said R. H. Trent of the Inter-Island Telegraph Co. yesterday. "The storm, which carried away the top masts from several of our stations, destroyed the efficiency of the system and caused the company a heavy loss. Repairs are being made now and the Maui line was opened today. While the system is still in an experimental stage it has been greatly improved lately, and but for the heavy storm would be working perfectly now. The subsidy paid by the government has been put into improvements of the service and if the subsidy is cut off the wireless will simply have to be abandoned entirely."

To facilitate the reopening of the system in case of future breakdowns E. J. Cross, the manager and expert, is to locate at Lahaina, the central station, in order that he may easily communicate with any of the stations. The efficiency of the operators is also being improved in every possible way.

The subsidy granted by the legislature to the Inter-Island Telegraph Co. of \$24,000 was passed in such a way as to leave no check in the hands of the government. The company was simply to reduce the price of messages, establish communication with Kauai and to build a land line from Mahukona to Hilo. All these conditions have been complied with and the work approved by Supt. Holloway. The January subsidy has not been paid and probably some understanding will be reached before the warrant is turned over to the company.

## FORE-TOPMAST SLIPPED DOWN

Flying the flag of Chile the ship Othello arrived in port last evening about 7:30 o'clock and anchored in the stream. The vessel brings 2100 tons of nitrates for the Hawaiian Fertilizer Works.

Captain Waldbuhm reports that the entire voyage was one continued passage of fair weather. In ancient voyages which he has taken from the nitrate section to Puget Sound ports, he says he never experienced such continual fair weather as on this voyage. There were no accidents to the men. During the trip the foretopmast slipped down a short distance. This was stayed up with chains, however, and was able to carry sail. The mast will be righted while the vessel is in port.

The crew of the Othello consists mainly of Chileans together with an American and an Austrian. The Othello was formerly a British vessel. She has not been docked for more than two years and has an accumulation of barnacles on the hull, some of which Captain Waldbuhm says are bigger than his head.

It will perhaps not escape notice in those countries which threaten England that a large United States fleet is moving about in the Orient under orders to "observe the operations of the powers."